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1652

Practice of Physic

113.

of Inflammatory fevers 32
of typhus - gravior &
milder - and the
Plague. -

quiescence of one or more pulse, the acting pulse is rendered more distinct & vigorous.

(7) The pulse is always quick in infancy & slow in ^{old} age, ~~other~~ (other circum-

stances being equal) than in young or middle aged persons. The pulse is old people apt to stop - becomes regular by disease - & is scarcely quickened by inflam^Y disorders. Morgagni's remark.

Becomes full, but seldom hard by in-
flammation. - Important remark: -

8 The pulse sh^D always be felt in both arms. Sometimes the pulse runs along the ^{Radius} ~~elbow~~ as in ^{Major} ^{Minor} Jonth Zone - Dr: Baker - & Dr: Mc Cland.

9 Allowance sh^D be made for the ex-
posure of the arm to cold - which by its
sedative quality lowers the pulse. Ch^Y at ^Y hospital.

occur frequently a week before an hemorrhage from the Uterus. a sickness at stomach & a dryness of the feet, are certain forewarnings of the gout. a ^h lightness of the head, & false vision have in ^{in a gentleman in this city} two instances proved an attack of the piles. — Many other facts of the same kind might be mentioned, but we have been immers'd to establish the principle, and to shew its immense importance in Medicine. I return to inquire into the Miscriminations of inflamm' fevers. They are constituents — Duties of the faculties — a preternatural appetite, or a defect of it — ~~it~~ a sense of weariness & weakness in the limbs. — when these signs of indirect debility occur in the Constitution it is time to make a paroxysm ^{inasmuch as} they portend a disease obstinate & dangerous, in proportion to their degree — ^{2^{ds}} and first are there any

went into one of the back counties of Penns.
sylvania every winter to hunt. He often
pursued his game thro' creeks, & frequently
broke the ice for this purpose. When he came
to his quarters in an evening, he drank
lit of strong herb tea, & threw himself in a warm
bed, by th means he never caught a fever from
any of his excapes in exercise, or exposure to cold.

+ The Pulse should be felt not only to inform
but 2 to regulate diet. 3 The use of Opium. 4
the exhibition of Vomits & purges. 5 the Cold Bath
6 Bleeding. 7 Sudorifics. — 8 Bath. 9 Pediluvium.

means of preventing this disease? I answer
yes - These means are 1: Rest - this is one
of the first remedies of indirect debility. Fevers
can be conquered only by submitting to them.
2 Fasting - from gross nourishing almost.
3 The direct stimuli of heat & ~~cordial~~ cordial
Drinks. - These are to be used only while
the fever is in a forming state. After
convulsion ~~re~~^{to} ~~the~~^{the} ~~bottom~~^{bottom}
action has taken place - they are
even the Pidonium has
both improper. There is the first instance of
the great miseries in this state of fever.
The majority of recommending remedies to
certain stages of disorders. More hereafter.

To return - By means of the remedies
above mentioned, viz: applying the stimuli
- ~~on~~ of heat to warm water to my feet,
& drinking from 8 to 10 of wine-water
or some cordial tea, I have in an ~~or~~
instances strangled an inflam' fever
in its birth in myself, & I have ~~done~~
for 20 years had a fever which I
think I could not have prevented

✓ I have heard of a salt being
being recommended by a Physician
in Holland for this purpose. It
can act only as a stimulus either
from its aera saline quality, or
by ~~for~~ exciting thirst, by producing
four Drincks the stimulus of
distortion.

Gratia

had my ~~ess~~ professional duties permitted to
~~use~~ avail myself of the benefit which
experience had given me of the efficacy of
the above remedies. Perhaps ^{by} a dose of opium
might be still more effectual in preventing
an inflammatory fever by removing the indirect
debility from the System. ✓

Let: IIIrd said to be

Remedies are either natural or artificial.
By natural remedies - I mean the powers of
nature. These have been much celebrated &
magnified by the worshippers of Hippocrates,
who has left it upon record that a physician
~~should be~~ is only the servant of nature. I deny the pro-
priety of the opinion. Let us briefly inquire
into her powers. This I shall do by reading to
you a passage in my discourse on ^{the} Diseases of the
Period 1773 ~~which~~ destroys human life in many in-
stances in fevers, by comps, or defects of
action.

1. ~~she is idle~~ The same remark applies
to madness - apoplexy - palsy, & the whole

✓ The cure of ~~the~~ inflam'd state of fever
must therefore be attempted wholly by
artificial means. The general =

+ see Rowley on the sore throat on the
weakness &c of the powers of nature in
which he enumerates many of the
evils of life as well as all the diseases
in ^{the} nature does nothing, or
does mischieif.

✓ Or in other words to ^{open} or ^{remove}
~~excite~~ the morbid excitement ^{which} of the arteries,
presently in it. The ^{remedies} ~~first~~ ^{second} for
this purpose are act directly or indirectly
on the arteries. The first are - Bleeding &
cold air - The indirect are purging setting
up out of bed - vomiting - neutral salts esp.
nitre - & avoiding stimuli from ~~at~~ every
possible cause. - I have set down 88.

train of nervous disorders (as I shall show here -
- after).

~~the winds pass in some cases beyond the proportion of danger, as in the tooth-ach, & in others below it, as in the tetanus, and drooping of the head. - +~~

~~These operations of the system should be resolved into physical necessity. They are as truly mechanical as the laws of gravitation - Electricity & magnetism & — — —~~

For this purpose the general indication of cure of all ~~soffren~~ ~~fevers~~ should be to diminish the irregular of Action in the arterial system. If meeting the remedies for this purpose, I shall follow the order in ~~in~~ they occur to the mind of a physician in a sick room. —

The I is Bloodletting. ^{Healthiness of} This remedy has
been admitted by physicians under all the
Variety of systems that have existed in the
=dine even Dr B. ~~who~~ who forbids it
in all other diseases recommends it in

as the first direct remedy for an obvious reason
- Its ~~effects appear~~ ^{extens} effects ~~immediately~~ ^{to} affect the arterial system
which is the seat of the disease. - The blood ~~exerts~~ ^{in the arteries} exerts
action 1 by its ~~quantity~~ ^{Quantity} distending them 2 by its
impetus stimulating, by its ~~quantity~~ ^{Quantity} distending
them 2 by its impetus impinging against them. +

The benefits of this mode of bleeding did not
escape the ~~neglected~~ Dr Lyndham. He says
he always found most relief from V. S. when
the blood issues in a horizontal stream
~~from~~ ^{from} the orifice than when it trickled
down the arm. In the former case it
flowed from a ^{large} ~~soak~~, in the latter from
a small ~~soak~~ orifice. -

It is no wonder then that
1/38 of blood abstracted from the blood
vessels diminishes action more than
1/24 or more of fluids abstracted ^{by} ~~from~~
means of the bowels or Stomach. But
this is not all 38 of blood drawn from
the arm gives ~~lives~~ ^{lives} stimulus more
in our bones than any other remedy

38

inflamm' p'cess. The following remarks deserve to be attended to in order to derive the utmost possible benefit from it. 1 The blood should always be drawn from a large ~~less~~ orifice. When the blood flows in a small stream the vessels accommodate to it, & hence they are less relaxed, but a vacancy is left in them by a large quantity flowing in a short time. ^{which} contributes very much to diminish the capacity of action. *

2 The body should ^{always} be placed in a recumbent posture. — Less blood less when thus drawn requires more than more in a sitting posture.

3 It should be drawn in general inflammation ^{or} from the wrist. The practice of bleeding in the foot ^{for the sake of} from reversion is an exploded doctrine. It is improper. 1 Because it disturbs the system. 2 we cannot judge of the quantity ^{or quality} as it flows in water. 3 There is danger of wounding a tendon. —

3 what circumstances shd. govern the quantity to be taken? The relief obtained & the state of the pulse &

in 48 hours. ~~It is safe~~ But further, - it prevents those congestions - effusions & Obstructions which often follow the neglect of it leaving the explosive action of the System to wear down itself. There are many prejudices entertained against ~~this remedy~~ it. But it is highly proper in the present state of Society & manners in the middle & eastern States. It has the authority of Dr. Sydenham ^(the first in the world) to recommend it, - who lived at a time when the manners & diseases of Great Britain were ^{the same} that they are now in America. I maintain that the ^{use of} cure & convalescence from inflammation are most safe & ^{most} speedy after blood letting suited to the action of the System. It becomes us to remember that the Cito is as much a duty as the tuto & juvende in curing diseases. I

34

the appearance of the blood - coagulable
lymph ^{of a convex} ~~feeling~~ ^{resembling a salt} ~~in~~ ^{or} ~~yellow~~
lime ^{to} affords the strongest presumption of
obstinate as well as of exups in the action
of the arterial system. But if blood be dissolved
in pulse still tense - ^{or} ~~is~~ ^{is} still proper.

To what is ~~to~~ ^{is} ~~bleeding~~ the best quantity to be taken at
a time? Physicians differ. Dr. Leffron ^{followed}
XXX at once in ^{the} exups. I have always ^{the}
^{in cases now in the} ^{in drawing} Tydium ^{34- or 35ij} ^{moderate quantity}
or every other day - interposing lenient
purges on those days on ^{the} w: I do not bleed.

The system soonest recovers from the debility
induced by this mode of bleeding. I except here
the yellow fever - the more - the first day the better.

To what extent or in ^{the} w: quantity may blood
be drawn? It is supposed ^{then} ~~and~~ ^{to} ~~middle~~ ^{to} ~~desire~~
~~mean~~ ^{mean} ~~has~~ ^{has} 630 of blood ^{in him} ~~in him~~ ^{1128 of which}
~~and not of pulse~~ ^{and not of pulse} Of this from 60 to 140 drams
have often been taken ^{the} safety & advantage.

I have often taken 60 - sometimes 80 & ^{its}
100 & in one case 140 drams in the course ^{ing}

the remedy of us in inflam' fevers
have used it for 27 years with success - but
often at the risk - and sometimes with
the loss of my reputation ^{not only for skill, but for a} - But at present
I have so many hundred, or perhaps thou-
sand living ^{testimony} witness of its efficacy in
this city, and in other parts of the world, that
I defy either patients or physicians to injure
me by calumniating the most palpable an-
atomous ^{monumens} that can be imbricated of my attachment
to this remedy. Take notice gent: that
I said - that my success in the use of us:
was in inflam' fevers - for I believe
that ~~I~~ in most other diseases I bled
less than most many of my brethren.
So that upon the whole I think it probable
that I bled less ^(the last excepted) as little, ~~as~~ perhaps
less blood in a year, as any practitioner
in our city. It is unparallelable that us:
has been used in inflam' diseases under
all the variety of theories, ^{of being} that have been

35 53 14 in yellow fever &
of an inflam' fever at different bleedings. -
Dr. Denham says he has old men and a plethora
without taking away 340 of blood.
Bleeding proper in all ages? yes - old men
not only bears, but sometimes require it.

less subject to inflam'd diseases than young
persons. — Children require it. It differs from
Dr B in who ascribes to children only the dis-
eases of direct debility. He either knew
nothing of children's diseases, or nothing
of the diseases of a climate like ours. — The
children in this city require it. It is much
relieved by it — more speedily & certainly than
grown people. — The excess of action ^{intensity} often more
violent, but less obstinate, from being exposed
to less predisposing causes of cold-exercise
& plentiful aliment. They have more
excitability than grown persons, but it is
sooner wasted. — ~~because~~ They are more
excited in inflam'd fevers, but ^{it is} of shorter
duration. I once bled a child of 3 months
old 3 times in a plunsey th in 5 weeks. — The

not excepting except Dr. Brown's
in Medicine, ~~Boyle's~~ it has received it has
certainly must, therefore be in its favor. I need
not hint to you how perfectly it accords w.
the theory of fever which I have delivered - more
perhaps than any other - But I adopted it long
before I embraced my present opinions of ^{the} cause
of fever. The theory arose in part from ^{the} Utility &
^{efficacy of} ~~of~~ Prophylactic
many prejudices against this remedy. It
is extremely proper in the present state
of Society & manners in America in
the middle & Estates. ~~It has~~ the auth^t of
Dr. John Brown - the first in the world, who
lived at a time when ~~diseases~~ manners
& diseases were the same in Britain
as they are now in America. ^{The} Case
convalescence both most speedy after
plentiful diet. - Remember the Cito
is as much a duty as the tutio
& curande in curing a disease.

~~v. It is to be lamented that Gypsies are so little in this country to vex the bounds. They are less tractable than Purgers and are much more speedy in their operation. Should be made~~

Pulse is a more unequivocal sign of inflam'
diathesis - than in ^{and to be felt} adults - pain known by
crying when touched - especially on the side. -

Is Bleeding proper at all times in women?

Yes - menstruation by increasing the
action of the system ^{makes it more} liberate

necessary. - In pregnancy it is more proper
than at ^{other} other times. Mrs. H. 14. Mr. Philler 11. -

The 1st Remedy to open caus of astrovirum

inflamm' fevers which occurs to the mind

or ^{or} physicks - Dr. Boerhaave
highly commend 3 of nitre in each.

1 to remove the internal dist stimulus

of pro the face. 2 to promote exhalation

by taking of the purse of the face on the
descending aorta - & thereby to relieve the

blood head. The purse ^{are recommended are of} should be of the

most eminent kind - such as Salts - Cam.

4 - but a few grains of Alves or Calomel

are more easily taken, & from this quan-

tity is too small to stimulate the system

so as to injure it. In this fever, Bowels
shd. be opened ^{every} ~~every~~ ^{third} day, - & more

of ~~lps~~ of tepid water with salt sugar and
~~sweet oil~~ especially if the fever be attended
with bilious effusions in the Abdomen & tay
canal. Glysters should be used where
the stomach is irritable, in preference to
opening physic. They may be made of
tepid water lps salt - oil & sugar a
spoonful. Where there is a tendency to
visceral inflammation or to an inflammation in
the bowels as in the inflammatory bilious fever
or dysentery. Glysters of cold water may be used
with advantage.

Mr. Mitchell in a fit of ~~inflammation~~ ^{out}
from excess of action, & was relieved by
laying in a room without fire during the
coldest weather of the winter of 1788. Even
the light of a single chunk of ~~wood~~ wood on
fire, gave him pain so great was the
excitab^y of his system.

The IInd Remedy should be the application of cold air. This is a debilitating remedy - It lessens excitement & diminishes Action. The human body in middle life is ^{or} comfortable at 62°: - In a fever the heat is 120°: - of course to place the body in the same ratio to cold in an inflam^d: fever, as it is placed in health the heat of the womb shd be only 38°: allowing the animal heat in health to be 95°: - How few rooms are kept in this temperature? - But to obtain the debilitating effects of cold - the temperature of the womb should be below this. Its degrees should be governed by ^{the} heat of the body, & the degrees of exup of action. no general rule can be established - much mis-
-chief done by its promiscuous & indis-
-cimate use even in the small pox.
I ^{w^d dispense from} ~~should restrain~~ it in pneumonia, and

In the use of this remedy, as well as of the evacuations of V.S. & purging, it is of ~~the~~ as much consequence to abstract from ~~the~~ gradually, that it is to apply them gradually. ~~where~~ ~~it~~ is in great indisposition & debility - where the pulse is low & V.S. doubtful ~~if no difficulty of breath~~ at begin with ~~it~~ purging - then proceed gradually to V.S. - and let the ^{of blood} drawing at once to the greater or less action of the system. In this way, I treated our late Epidemic.

I knew 3 instances of death induced by V.S. from the neglect of this cautious practice. The system feels the ~~smallest~~ evacuations according to its ^{inside of the nose} weakness. ^{eg. first few} ~~water are~~ ^{for} blood & first stool.

VI - Remedy is Neutral Salts - nitre
Vitriol: & Sal gland; sp^r mind: the
weakest, & not to be used. -

to be + cracks to be avoided - & the patients Chair
to be before you give - why? - Demission off them,

~~X~~ The effects of cool air applied to the system are most certain, where it is connected with moderate exercise, such as rising out of bed & getting up in a chair. Excitability is dissipated, as well as ^{is} excitement taken down by this mode of exposing the body to cool air, whereas when no exercise is used, the body excitement only is taken down, but the excitability is accumulated, and the system exposed to excessive action from the application of every new stimulus, more especially that of heat. You will now understand the reason why many cures have been performed of inflammations by patients breaking loose from their attendants and in a fit of delirium, & exposing

themselves to the open air. —

III connected with cool air is the application of cold water to the body. There is two ways of using cold water in fevers. The one is by ~~soaking~~ the body, or immersing it for a long time in cold water, the other is by ~~thrust~~ dashing cold water upon it. In the ~~former~~ way, the cold water is a sedative, — in the latter — it is stimulating in ~~moder~~ in Hockley's case the a great degree. The former only is it reduced his pulse ^{at first}. proper in inflamm fevers. It may be applied by spongeing the body ^{with it} all over; but it produces all its ~~most~~ salutary effects by washing the hands & feet frequently with cold water, and applying

cloaths wetted in cold water to the fore-head. The whole system in a few minutes feels the sedative effects of the water applied in this way. I can never forget the immediate relief it ^{as of key in harmon bags or} formerly gave in ^{over} the late Epidemic, particularly in my own person.

Very different was the effect of the cold water when thrown upon the body in all those cases where inflammation had taken place in the system.

In one case of this kind it ^{prod?} delirium ^{ch} ended in death, & in another which came under within my knowledge, it produced instant death. Take notice here Gent: I do not

condemn the cold bath in fevers indis-
-crimately. I condemn its indiscriminate
use, ^{only} its friends of all kinds, without a
regard to Climate - Season - or the
State of the system. In the West Indies,
where ^{it is said} the insinut debility of the system
in the beginning of inflammation, fevers,
is so great, as not to admit of eva-
-cations (of which however I have no
records) - it may be proper, ~~as the~~ ^{but I}
upr since it was improper in, our
~~beginning of inflammation or fevers~~
~~lasted Epidemic.~~ ~~It is~~ ^{as} ~~do not~~ In
three out of 4 cases, in ^{the} ~~which~~ I used it
it was unsuccessful, Altho' in three
of the cases the patients were much
refreshed by it. ^{I grant that} It is true it was
used with success by some of my

a few cases of
late brother & so in the yellow fever,
for I will not relate their un-
kindness to me by asserting that
the patients they used with this
remedy, had only common remittents,
but it was only ~~when it was used to~~ in slight cases & on
in those cases in which the patients
often as that its ~~unnatural~~ ^{whom} ~~unnatural~~ ⁱⁿ recovery
were able to sit up, ~~and~~ to be only
~~indirect~~ ^{in &} ~~ability~~ of the system. This has
moved ~~me~~ ^{me} out of bed with but little
~~but~~ ^{only in a few cases - for in most} inconvenience:
~~exection~~: These patients would all
probably have recovered without
medicine of any kind, ~~for~~ & perhaps
much sooner without, than with
the use of the bath. ~~Two~~ Two things
with respect to it are certain: that
the ^{convalescence} ~~recovery~~ ⁱⁿ of the person who
~~first~~ ^{unfortunately} gave it its

first credit in our city, has been
very slow, & that he still ^{laboring} ~~complains~~
of under a train of various comp^{ts},
which have in no instance follow-
ed the use of the emanating remedies.
2^o It is equally certain that ^{use} ~~its~~ ^{our} was
laid aside by all the practitioners
in ~~our~~ city long before the disease
ceased to prevail, ~~& that this~~ even
by those who had ~~written~~ its most
zealous advocates. —

I am happy in finding the use
of the cold water in fevers begins to prevail
universally in Europe. In a letter, ^{Dated the 5th of August of}
^{the present year 1793} which
I received from Dr. Marcaud - Chief Physician
of the Duke of Holstein he ^{writes as} ~~informs me~~
thus follows: "By a great number of

experiments I find that every ~~sooner~~ ^{bath ch} w:
is under the degree of the natural
heat of the blood renders the pulse
considerably slower in health, &
much more in a feverish state.
I observed - that by bathing, the pulse
lost 40 strokes in a minute.

I shall only add that
the same regard to the state of the
system is necessary in the use of the
~~old~~ ^{water} Bath in fevers, that is necessary
in the use of V. Opium & Bals., &
that this noble remedy, will, like those
medicines well do good or harm, accor-
ding to the manner in which it
is used, & according to the state of
the action in the arterial system.

I shall hereafter speak of the

efficacy of the cold Bath in the typhus
fever. —

I have observed before that a
chilliness, sometimes attends in-
flammable fever. In this case both the
cold Bath, and washing the body with
cold water are alike unproper.

where debility attends ³⁸
the muscles & thereby defend you from the
mistakes of Dr B. — where pure inflam-
mation is only proper. ~~case~~ of a hæmætæma near the river in
The ~~✓~~ Kennedy for lessening excuse of action is
vomiting, and exciting a transœs in the
Stomach. we all know how much they
both weaken the system. They determine
the ^{relax the ex-}
trinitie of the capill. Nipels &
to the Respiration of the body, favoring its connection
with the Stomach, & thereby equal action
is promoted. Tartar Emetic in small doses
to be pref'd to all the preparations of Anti-
mony. $\frac{1}{6}$ of a grain every hour or two
in nitre or Glauber Salt. — Antirrhin.
powder — long used it, in ^{the} great Scups. ✓
The Smaka acts in the same manner.
VII Excuse of action ^{is} ~~may~~ be lessened — by ^{avoding} the
or removing all stimulating powers. such
as; The stimulus of thinking. Business must
be wholly omitted, & no company permitted
to enter the room. Even news of all kinds
in ^{the} shall excite thinking must be withheld.
The character & qualifications of the Nurses to
+ most safe with some exercise.

in one part -
+ Dr Griffitts - toast & water -

in one part, increases the action of Stimuli in
other parts - hence increase of irreg² action.
Dr Uller's facts of wetting the body all over in Cuba.

be attended to. The less convulsions the better.
 3. Sound & void of all kinds.
 2. Light & Animal food & all stimulating;
 Alimentary ^{but it's not} removing thirst - by diluting
 - ^{the} degree of inflammation. - In person; diet - bread & water.
 Drinks. Water the basis of them. They serve
 further to promote evap'able determination
 by rendered the vessels more pervious in
 every part of the body. - Perhaps they con-
 - vert a disposition of acrimony & putridity in
 in the Alimentary Canal from heat
 & abstinence from food. - what drinks
 most proper? Should be agreeable to
 but not stimulating. Dr.
 Trust the patient to drink plentifully
 Sennet - Small beer - ~~weak~~ when weak -
 Herbs teas - Sage - Balm - Hysop - Acid galls
 dissolved in water - Barley water with
 weak punch - ^{ordained} currants -
 Raisons - Raw apples, or dried ⁱⁿ ~~lettuce~~ ^{& toast & water}
 - fused in boiling water - Tamarind water
 Should these drinks to be taken warm
 or cold? - Dr Brown says ^{Dr Brown says cold} cold
~~to this~~ ~~as for~~ tree
 Dr Cullen was in South Carolina with
 Both wrong, both right. ^{we said in} ~~what has~~

✓ Home chills ^{even} in inflam^y fevers.

✓ Some inflam^y fevers have been terminated by sweating ~~so~~ in their first stage - particularly the plague.
- It, like ~~as~~ & purging, by obviating indist^{at}ibility - home Drydenham says his patients grew strong in proportion as they sweated, but it is always dangerous to use this remedy in common inflam^y fevers. It ~~so~~ sometimes spontaneously succeeds bleeding & purging. The partial sweats rel.

irregular

Inflamm' fevers - irregular action - this
 appears ~~so~~ in a remarkable degree in the ^{Stomach} bowels,
 & on the surface of the body, -
 where there is often atony while there is great
action in the arterial system in the pulse -
 head & breast. This atony known by want of
 appetite, & continues ^{to a dry skin -} to be removed by
 warm drinks. In great determination to the
 Stomach & bowels with ^{excess of irrig} increased action - known
 by vomiting or tension - ^{or highly excited capillaries known} cold drinks may be
 by profuse sweating - ^{useful} many cases - There will be
 a doubt of the state of these parts - tepid drinks
 safe & should ^{in the beginning} be preferred, ^{to} where we
 most ~~agree~~ be preferred, ^{to} ~~take~~ cold drinks
 think ~~them~~ proper - begin th in small quanti-
 ties, & increase them as their effects shall
 justify us. - In affections of the lungs,
 this use ^{is more} doubtful - I believe ^{it} for rea-
 sons to be ~~dangerous~~ mentioned hereafter - they are
 frequently ^{dangerous} hurtful.

Are sudorifics proper in Inflamm' diseases?
 No - except such as have been mentioned.

Observe in inflam: fever, do harm.
They arise from the oppressed and
oversaturated state of some of the
capillary vessels. It is remarkable
that bleeding - purging - or vomiting
where it does not render them
universally, generally checks them
altogether.

✓. It did great mischief in the yellow
fever in the hands of the french Physi-
-cians - -

when

41

~~Blister~~ Inflamm^y: Disease run into disease of debility, or a general defeat of action - then to be used ~~as we shall say here after~~.

Is ~~Blister~~ proper in Inflamm^y disorders?

Antiseptical, ^{as emollients} ~~affection~~ ^{as emollients} by ~~soothing~~ ^{soothing} tissue. In the beginning ~~either~~ their stimulus is either ~~worse~~, from the predominance of other stimuli, or ~~harmful~~ from ~~as~~ their being stronger than other stimuli. - They are proper only in the close of Inflamm^y fever, when ~~there is~~ ^{there is} great ^{insoluble} ~~variatice~~ ^{variatice} of ~~except~~ ^{defeat} of action.

I shall hereafter ~~make~~ ^{make} an exception in favor of ^{use} in local inflammations & even determinations.

Is the Warm Bath proper in a ^{general} ~~toxæc~~ Inflamm^y fever? no - it is not - It is ^{regular} ~~useful~~ only where there is a ^y ~~defeat~~ of action. This sometimes happens in the feet - hence the use of the

Podinum or fermentations to the feet.

Is ~~it~~ ^{it} ~~useful~~ in ^{regular} ~~use~~ of action & ^{it} be forbidden.

Is Opium proper in Inflamm^y fevers? no

✓ Is mercury proper in Inflammatory fevers?

However contrary it may be supposed to be to our theory of inflammation - I answer in the affirmative. But it may be ~~assumed~~ ^{1st} to be under certain restrictions.

It has a two fold operation on the system.
as a general excretant of Poisons - Urine & sweat - & ^{2nd} as a diffusible stimulus, in which capacity it acts in a secondary way on the whole system. Perhaps in the 1st case it acts chiefly on the Lymphatic - in the 2nd on the Arterial system. To obtain the former effects it should be given in large - to obtain the latter - in small doses. used to give 9 & 10 Tart Eau: in ^{1st} con- fluent small pot - in resolution - Opposition or Opposition.

V. of this hereafter.

This finishes the cure of Inflammatory fever. I cannot dismiss the subject without wishing -

never - ~~exists~~ where there is a general except of
any action, & where except prevails over default of
action. - V

I shall frequently have occasion to mention
~~I mentioned formerly that the Pipers~~
might be employed as a part of the materia
medica in the cure of diseases. Are there
any that might be employed in the cure
of Inflamm' fevers? I shall give you ^{two} or

single fact upon this subject ~~from~~ ^{from} Mrs. Smith in
Buxton - is killed her Child - & soon will pass in
fact ~~Dr. Bright's~~ ^{Lord of} ~~lawn~~ - in favor of
her chil. Dear I believe the good is was less
the influence of the delimitating influence
but that in the yellow fever there was generally
supposed ^{of} fear ^{of} V.

I should proceed now to inform you of fevers attended by local affections, & depending on excess of action in the whole system. These are Pneumony - Rheumatism - Angina & Catarrh from cold.

The other inflammations are from local causes &

produce inflam². fever in a secondary way.

But as several of these diseases have
Spurious in which there is a deficit of
regular action, I shall first treat of these

it not possible to take down this impulsive imp^o:
Action or Convulsion in the Art System without
the del^o: remedies that have been mentioned. If then
no min^o or ref^o: Substance in the nat^o: medicine
will suddenly remove it ~~withal~~ I apprehend I suspect
there is, and I believe the time will come when
- ~~the~~ ^{the tedious & disagreeable} principles of
Bleeding & purg^o: going off for the cure of Inf^o:

✓ It is a melancholly reflection that all
the elements conspire against the life of
man, & none more than the Air. It acts
by its insensible, & sensible qualities.
The 1^o: are foreign matters which mix
with the air and are conveyed thro it to
the body. The 2^o: are the cold - heat -
dryness - & moisture - all of which are
obvious to our senses. - we shall have
occasion to allude to these in speaking
of the remote causes of the fevers. Then
are 3^o:

43

fevers which depend upon this cause, or
a mixture of vapors & ^{at the same time} ~~defect of action,~~
~~or insuffusion.~~ These fevers are the Typhus nitidus - and
various of Dr Cullen - and the Intermittents
in th I include ~~all~~ not only intermittents
but all the varieties of bilious remitting
fevers, & ~~contain~~ several of the exanthemata
as small pox - measles - plague in throat & cont. etc
Having mentioned the proximate cause
& predisposing
I proceed to the remote causes. ✓

~~Proximate causes~~

1 marsh effluvia.

2 Human effluvia & specific contagions.
& ³ Cold th is also predisposing. ⁴ Excessive heat
3 grief - ⁵ Specific contagions. ⁶ Stimuli applied
I shall not stop to enquire whether these ~~are~~ not
to the specific contagions Stomach & bowels.
Effluvia are of an animal nature, tho'
some ^{other} facts lead to this opinion
of marsh effluvia.

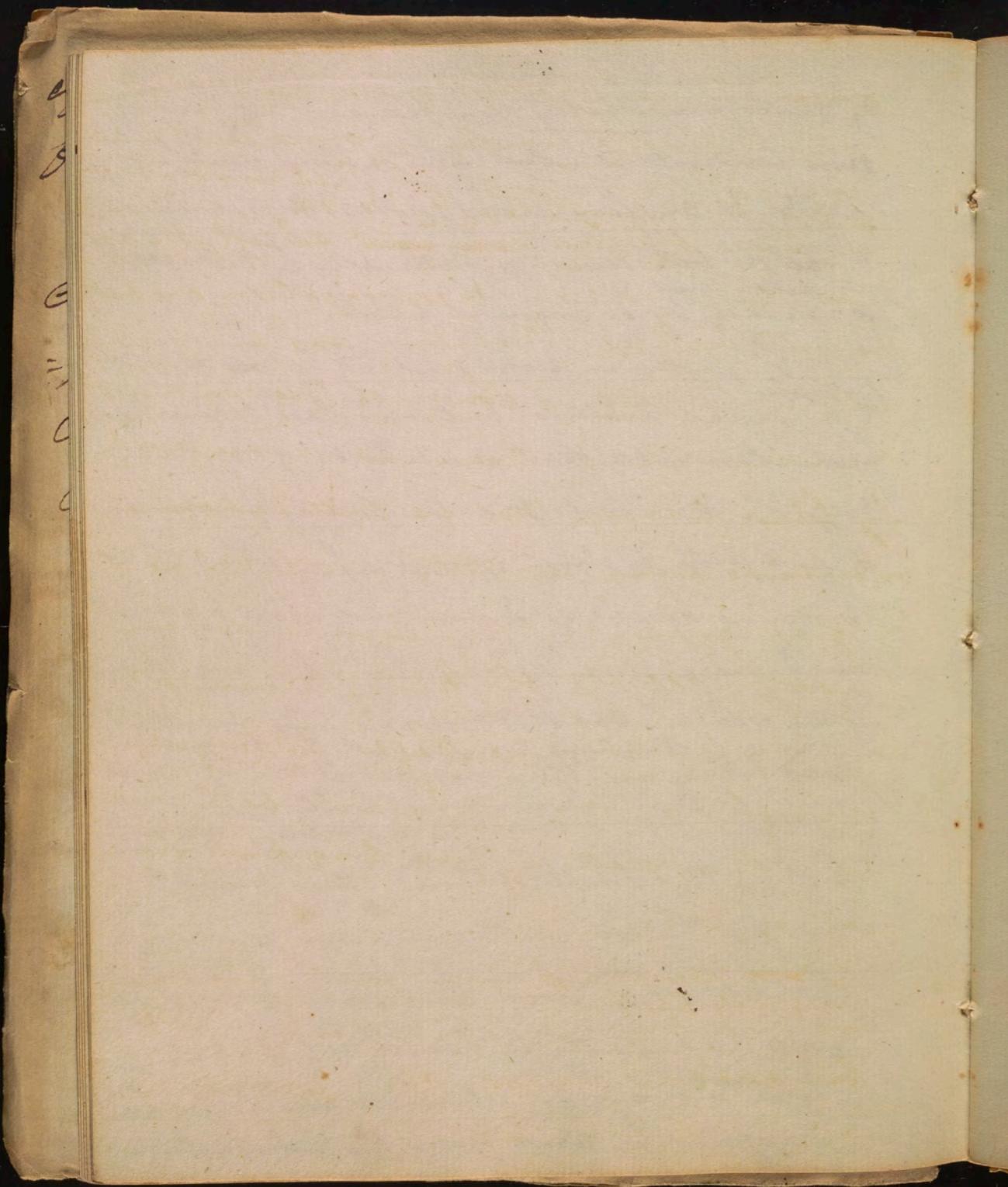
They are produced by heat & moisture
& heat. The last must precede the first,
hence Intermittents only in
the fall. ^{e.g. meadows below Philad^ble}
it from fluidity. When ponds & Banks

at Marseilles
in 1720

✓ The Bodies of persons who died with the plague
were stripped with hooks, and afterward
when cold
handled with safety by the Undertakers.

of rivers are wholly overflowed - no fens. ^{now} now understand why inundations from heavy freshes, & dry summers produce ^{favor} intermittent fever. - ~~the~~ In both cases - moisture is left to ~~the~~ putrefaction which is ^{favor} exhaled by subsequent heat. -

This effluvia was supposed to ~~the~~ consist of animal matters, but some late observations make it probable that it is wholly of vegetable origin. Animals ~~do~~ we suppose frequently & send forth a most offensive smell without producing diseases. Diseases not more frequent near grave yards & Slaughtering houses than other places. But Mr Howard tells us that ^{that have perished with the plague} dead bodies are often exposed to putrefaction without being buried in ~~long~~ long time & that the smell of them often passed thro' the gov^{rs} house without ever producing the disease. Even human fens are not unfriendly to health & life - witness ^{the} Den & Madrid. where diseases have been supposed to arise from the putrefaction



45

of dead animal matter, more aerate in-
-gurries have discovered the presence of putrid
vegetable matter ^{mixed} with it. Still however some
facts to the contrary. Pringle. 1732

These effluvia ~~exist~~ chiefly near
rivers where their ascent & propagation are not
prevented by trees - But they ~~are~~ always
follow the cutting down of trees in moist
countries - hence countries become sickly
by being cleared - But by Cultivation (ie
by draining away humidity, or dissipating it
by grass - grain &c) they become again
healthy. All the old States of America
have passed thro' these stages. 29: Connecticut
Pennsylvania. — This will be the case
in Southern states - time long past from
Slaves. —

~~This~~ ~~here~~ ~~as~~ ~~new~~ fact. The mix-
-ture of certain airs neither of which
alone produces disease, often produces it.
~~less~~ going from ^{an} impure air to a pure air

✓ old people die when they move from
agrich countries. Does ^{the} stimulus
of effluvia ^{keep up} the recuperative action of their sys-
tems languishing with age? Perhaps it
does, - ^{the direct} the absence of ^{the} stimulus of
noise is an indirect stimulus - the same
in effluvia. They produce indirect debility when
they produce disease. In old people who are languid - only
produce healthy excitement. ^{They die from the same} what is the nature of this ^{marsh} effluvia
viz: depurating them
of marsh effluvia.

Dr Lind's remark of mosquitoes. They
marsh fevers prevail most when
most insects prevail.

† Bruce confirms this observation.
He says further, that in very wet
seasons when the ground is overflowed
it is healthy. -

46

will often produce fever. 29. Mrs Peters' case, and facts ~~relate~~ from Charleston. we often bear ~~no~~ ^{foul} air till we go into the fresh air. But this extends further. Sea air is wholesome & agreeable to sick people - so island air at a distance from the sea - but not so on the Coast, - the mixture hurtful to weak lungs. Dr Pincival's fact - on the plain of Salisbury base on the sea coast breathed ^{the} difficulty - on a hill ^{it} commanded a view of the sea breathed well. Does ~~this~~ ^{other parts of} the analogy of this extend thro' all ^{or quick succession} nature? Is it from mixture, that the vicissitudes of heat & cold & moisture & dryness produce disease? It is remarkable ^{that} equable weather is always healthy as far as health depends upon its sensible qualities. uniformly cold - warm - raining - or dry seasons are always healthy. I deliver this from Observation as well as Books.

in Egypt

+ This supposed to produce plague - people of
Egypt crowded together during the overflowing
of the Nile. was hurtful in military hospitals - is
so in Schools - in house of commons -

✓ you will now see the reason why war-
famine & pestilence are often con-
nected. war begets ^{scantiness of food} famine & depopulation
- want of cleanliness -
of mind & is sometimes confinement as
in sieges ^{after} & hence famine & pestilence also
~~after~~ opening abscesses - amputating
limbs & partition ~~expose~~ persons in
hospitals ^{are most disposed} to take putrid fevers. They
all remove an existing stimulus &
expose to debility. —

47

2 Human effluvia.

However mortifying it may be to human pride, our bodies engender the seeds of ~~disease~~ fevers. For this purpose the following circumstances are necessary. 1 The want of cleanliness - immense space - perhaps human fevers generation of animal effluvia more than usual. 2 confinement especially in a ~~crowded~~^{crowded} ~~place~~^{place} 3 low ^{rapid} ~~rapid~~^{high} diet, or ~~excessive~~^{scanty} quantity of ~~sound~~^{sound} animal food. 4 Dispersion of mind. It is easy from these circumstances to say that a fever from human effluvia will be most frequent in hospitals - ships. &c. V

Can a human body infect itself w: th human effluvia engendered in itself? - Yes - I think so - The fluids stagnating from debilitating causes in the extreme depths may be so irritated, as to become

✓ The circumstances which give effect
to cold in producing ^{according to Dr. Cullen} disease are - 1st its intensity.
2nd Its duration - hence long & cold winters
produce putrid fevers in spring. 3rd Its union
with moisture. 4th Its being applied by a
current of air. Mr. Thompson's case. 5th
Alternation with heat 6th the weakness
of the system. 7th The body being deprived of
its usual covering. 8th Its being exposed at
the same time to cold & heat. -

✓ Heat rises so high as to produce indistinct
delirium, and fever. It is known by
its intense - pains in the limbs and some
other signs of fever

a direct stimulus to the system & to produce a fever. The jail fever or typhus thus produced.

3 Cold is a universal predisposing cause of fevers of this kind. By debilitating, it favours the action of ~~marsh~~ & humous effuvia on the system. This ^{is established} ~~was~~ by Blane in his naval diseases - by Lind - & by many facts in the American hospital, [to be mentioned] I have twice seen in August in this city after a sudden change from heat to cold in one night several hundred people indisposed with febrile complaints. V

Is there fever from Cold without the concomitance of ~~marsh~~ effuvia? - Yes - Intermittents in the Spring. No exhalation at that season. V

4 Fear is an universal predisposing cause. Hence the most timid, the poorest

But in both fear & grief, the fever, is induced by ^{the} removal
of one stimulus viz of joy or courage increasing the
action of others. Hence exciting cause produce fever in all
cases. V. Are there any other sources of fever?

- There would be did not the matters
which act on the system exert so high
a degree of stimulus, as to prevent action,
& thereby to induce sudden death. These
matters are nephritis &c whether from
cellars - caves - or from burning charcoal.
- also poisons of all kinds from venomous
animals - & perhaps lightning. It is remark-
able the body when destroyed by any of
these causes discovers the same speedy marks
of putrefaction as when it perishes in
a putrid fever. -

V 6th Grief - a strong predisposing cause, hence
whole families often perish with an
epidemic. Can grief alone produce a
fever? I have seen chilly fits - thirst - hot
fits - sweat & even Vomiting produced by it.
- ~~or~~ there are other - see above. V.

49

afflicted - Blague greatest havoc in the beginning. ^{Physicians &} ~~then~~ ^{from} ~~men~~ escape from being devoid of fear & habit. -
can fear alone produce a fever?

Yes - a temporary one - attended with chilly fit & thirst - heat &c. of this I witnessed ^{there are many} ~~many~~ proofs in the army. ⁱⁿ this army. It is called a Cannon fever. -
soldiers - most affected by it. Officers do not escape, altho' they do not notice un-
-der it. I have heard them complain
of thirst & heat in a battle. This heat
is intense & universal. An officer told me
his ear burnt on the memorable
cold morning of Jan³ ¹⁷⁷⁷ rd at the battle
of Princeton. ^{Perhaps} ^{or} ^{was the atmosphere} firing cannon - or hope
afflicting -

Specific Contagions

These are not so numerous as was
once supposed. - small pox - measles

18th certain substances stimulating
the stomach & aliment^y canal.

These are ~~poison~~^{waid} aliment of an offensive
nature - such as putrid meat - fish & has
been kept too long - certain poisons &c -
etc

48 50
yellow &c

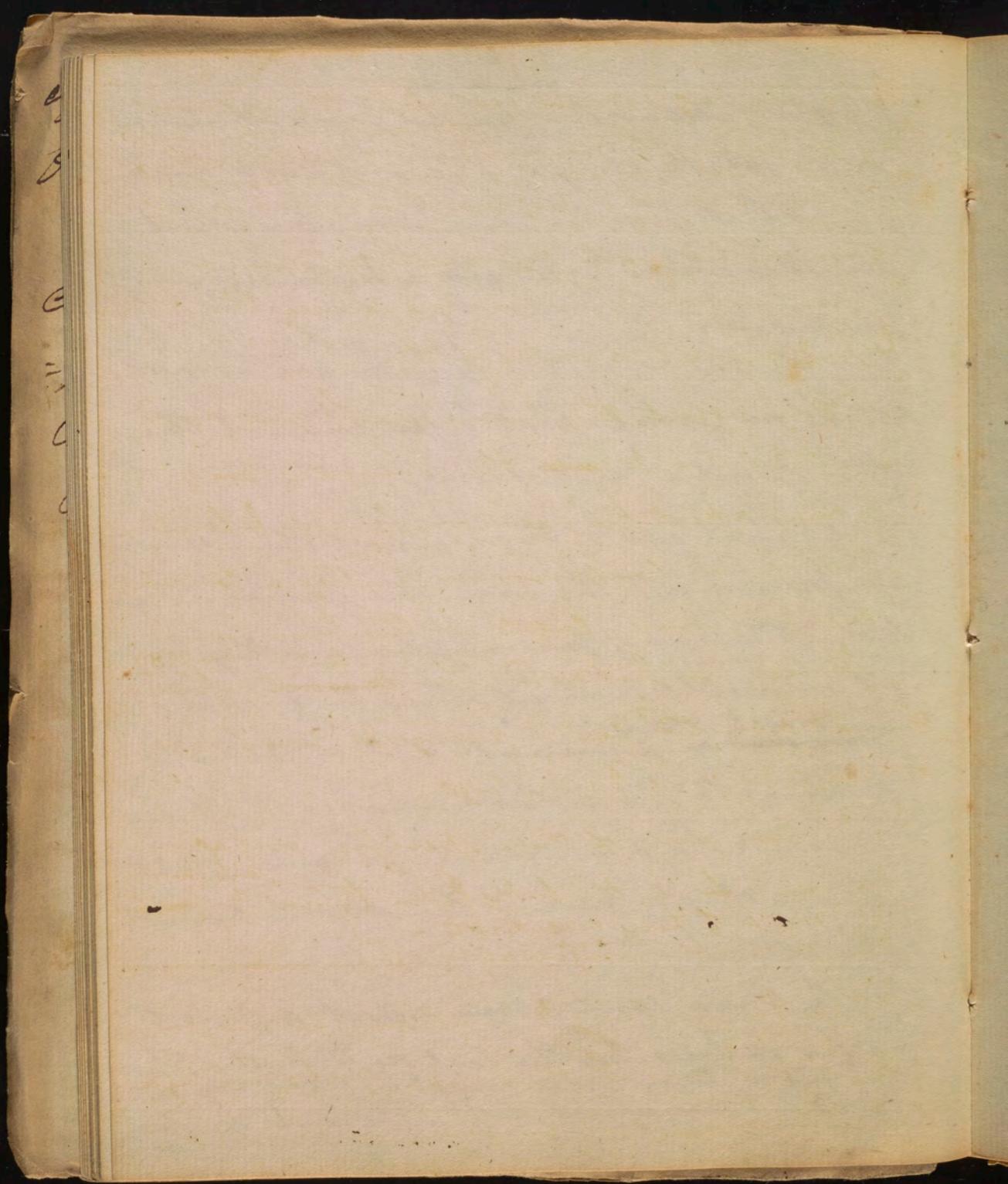
- plague - Catarrh - Scarlet fever - & ulcers
in throat, the chief. - Two of these are
rare but occur in our lives. On what
does this depend? as yet a problem in
medicine. ✓

The following circumstances deserve
attention with respect to the some of the
other specific contagions. -

1 That all of them except the Catarrh
are peculiar to the human species. Dogs
licked the sores of persons who had the plague
at morsilles without taking the disorder.

~~They~~ ^{Birds & other} animals died at Athens
according to Thucydides who cut the flesh of
persons who died with the plague - But
this probably from its being putrid animal
matter.

2 These contagions affect different
ages, & sexes. For the last see Dr. Hatty. The
yellow fever never caught by creole women.
3 They affect diff^r colors. Dr. Living



says the negroes did not take the yellow
fever when it prevailed in Charleston
nor in Jamaica did it
ever affect them according to Dr. Quince's time.
In Virginia the negroes & whites are
often visited with different epidemics. The
same happened formerly among the whites
& Indians at Nantucket.

4 They affect the human species and
not Brutes, & vice the reverse.

5 They affect the human species & brutes.
Of this two instances in Kilkenny a cat which
affected horses - cattle - & the human
species in Ireland. The ^{late in 1789} present influenza
has affected ⁴ cats - 2 dogs & one horse
within my knowledge.

Are any of these specific contagions
produced ~~in~~ in the body like typhus? ^{It is that}
most of them are not -
the probably ^{all are} originally of human origin.

- The Quinsy - & miliary fevers appear
to be produced in this way. also the Plague
of Marseilles having pointed out the

B
G
H
L
C
O

V nature teaches us this remedy, - in
the green vegetable substance which
grows ~~up~~ upon the surface of stagnating
water. It emits depurified air
which corrects & destroys marsh effluvia.

+ Plague checked by opening the
Sewers & privies in London in
the reign of Chā the 11th:

52
Scenes of fever, ~~from~~ ^{Marshy} disease from ~~various~~
~~human~~ ~~contagious~~, I go to ~~explore~~ - ask

a very important question. Is there no way of preventing diseases by destroying them? Yes - Wash the human effluvia are destroyed by the following?

means. 1 By fires. facts from fires during
erected by them. 2 by heat - 2 Blane's fact. also fact
of yellow fever in United States see page 70
than Country from the same cause in the

than country from the same cause in the
fall. - 2^d ~~face~~ By ^{burns prevented & checked by it.} white waspings. Dr Howard
3 By ^{burnt} Vinegar - gun powder - or Sulphur.

was fast in Hawi's fleet - & won Cooper's
bushr mixed with horse painted with ~~lute~~ depended by his whole

fairly from fever one fall. Is By
(not too the close).

(not too ~~too~~ close)
trees which inhale or obstruct marsh
& perhaps exhale a pure air. ✓
environs of a large town

enrichment, 5% by volatile alcohols etc.
- isolated from man & other faeces.

Madrid & Win² we said healthy citrus +

6 By cultivation, especially draining &

+ Thukaram says epidemics breed after
storms of wind. Augustus dedicated a
temple to Circius a fierce wind &
carried of a disease. ^{Blame part of Barbados air} yet most weak
that retains contagion. Hounds hunt
best in a morning. Dew retains the
perspiration of the game.

✓ From the influence of more or less of
the preventatives before mentioned, putrid
& epidemic fevers much less frequent
in every part of the world than they
were ^{100 yrs} 200 years ago. To prevent them
Celsus recommends to avoid cold-heat-
~~or~~ ~~fatigue~~ ~~excessive~~
conditio - fatigue - venery. If indisposed to
avoid rising too soon ^{or} exercise after ^{a meal} ~~sopt~~
or the bath to avoid vomits & purges -
moderate use of wine &c p. 40 Dind

+ In sickly persons & countries, rising early is al-
ways hurtful. A Clergyman in Holderness informed
Dr Dind that none of the farmers who rose early
were long lived. -

Ploughing. 7 Cleanliness. & constant supplies of fresh air. - 9 The application of salt water to the body in sea bathing & at a distance from the sea. Drss: Bartram & another fact from ^{also of gel- & Brain's} Jamaica in a generous diet - & cordial drinks. even spirits - after long exposure to remote causes - they produce excitement ^{the} & resist stimuli. - 11 Equable warmth from flannel, & cork sole'd shoes.

12 Avoiding fatigue & 13 Morning & night air. ¹⁴ Spices. ¹⁵ Frosts & heavy rains ^{destroy many} ^{of} ^{the} ^{old} ^{habit} ^{of} ^{the} ^{country} ⁱⁿ ^{the} ^{United} ^{States} ⁱⁿ ^{the} ¹⁶ A firm ~~brave~~ ^{brave} mind produced by a steady reliance upon Providence. This ~~was~~ with cleanliness & temperance planned Mr Howard. #

Is tobacco - a preventative of any of these diseases? - no - Does not prevent the plague according to Howard ^{it did not} & ~~it did not~~ the influenza. - If ever it succeeds, only by faith in it. ✓ Is there any preventative, or means of destroying the contagion of the measles - small pox & sore throat.

recommends when we visit highly infected rooms
dophs dipped, or in camp's vinegar throst up the
nose, or a handkerchief wet with it carried in
the hand. The Vinegar to be thus made. Rx Camphr. 3ij
or 3ij Scur. alb. 3ij Anti. calid. bby grad. when cold ³⁴
strain the liquor. —

✓ The marks of their acting on the blood
appear more equivocal. It is affected, but
it is neither putrefied, nor assimilated to
the contagion. ~~so it~~ A septic tendency
is given to it - hence its dyscrasia &c.

* The violence ^{with} which some diseases attack
the ~~the~~ throat shew it the relation of
contagion to the saliva demersa.

I have seen, ~~two~~ ^{one} cases of this species
of fever without a nocturnal heat,
or change in the pulse or tongue or any
thirst. Dr Sturts in Phil. Trans.
describes the same in W. Indis.

none - yet discovered - But I have no doubt
 of the existence of many matters in
 Nature which by mixing with those
 Contagious would as effectually destroy
 them, as Sulphur destroys the activity
 of ♂ or ♀. - Try the effect of Odors on
 various matter. -

Let:

~~we~~ For what parts of the System
 do these remote causes of fever exert
 their principal action? I answer on
 the nervous - arterial - & Lymphatic
 systems ~~& on the blood & bile - on the~~
 alimentary canal, & on the surface of
 the body. The debility of the system thence
~~its effects on the nervous system, - caps~~
~~debility~~
~~of action - on the arterial - & glandular~~
 swellings on the lymphatic - vomiting
 & dysentery on the alimentary canal -
 - an excess in the quantity & a pro-
 - natural acrimony in the quality of the

~~Is this ceremony of the bile owing to
a mixture of contagion with it? - or
is it an excretion from the blood. &
does it convey from it these ^{parts} which
have been disposed to putrefy from the
action of contagion upon it. If Dr.
Melling's are just - this opinion is
probable. -~~

55

~~bile - & therefore~~ ~~fevers from the causes we~~
~~have mentioned affect that fluid. This ari-~~
~~mony is evident in picking - it excoriates~~
~~the throat - it is evident in going to stool -~~
~~it gives exquisite pain - & even inflames~~
~~the rectum, so as to prevent the introduction~~
~~of a Glycerin pipe according to Dr. Horne of Jac-~~
~~maria. It is evident from the smell of the~~
~~Stools charged with bile in putrid fevers,~~
~~- it is so strong in some instances as to~~
~~produce sickness & faintness. The action~~
~~of Contagion on the skin is evident from~~
~~petechia - from the fingers & feet being affec-~~
~~ted by the plague & no other part of the~~
~~body the Vanswieten's Epidemic & from~~
~~Salt water - Oil - & Bear's grease preventing~~
~~the ^{fevers from} marsh miasma.~~

Before we proceed to the cure
of these fevers from which I exclude
~~disseases from~~
~~specifically contagious, let us enquire~~

✓ Dr Mitchell of Virginia says that 18.
ad 180 or 300 always abated the
violence of the yellow fever if they
were ^{used} ~~done~~ ^{a day or two} before the fever was
formed.

Is there any method of knowing their approach? - or curing them before they are formed? - Yes - Typhus minor known by languor - headach - debility - loss of the limbs - costiveness - dry skin &c for several days - In this case - before the ~~same~~ patient is confined - ~~the physician~~ or a pint of wine - or an opiate - or if nausea, or ~~so~~ vomiting attend - an emetic ~~so~~ are almost certain cures.

The same symptoms with chills & nausea - more certainly indicate Typhus major, & are more certainly removed by an emetic. Sleep of this patient in the hospital, & break bone fevers. Cannot be too much attended to. — To this should be added - rest & abstinence from gross food. — ✓

I shall now proceed to the cure of fevers depending on sleep of action.

✓ to such a degree as to be attended with
violent exertion & rising out of bed - jump-
ing out a window - running away in
the streets or woods &c. -

+ Disputations ^{marks of} show inflam^m - such as red-
ness - & pers - & gangrene in the stomach -
bowels - liver - & brain. In the latter last,
accompanied with swelling, in five cases all of
whom recovered - also a ^{with} discharge of matter
from the nose. -

This ~~exp~~ of action called by Brown Asthmatic
inflamm: - It has ^{many of} all its properties. great
 action of the arterial system - great pain
 in the head - ^{Delirium} ~~it~~ of the eyes - ^{vomiting} ~~yellow~~
 tongue - heat in every part of the body. This heat so in-
 tense as to give it a name. It is the Plague
~~like a fever~~ - it depends on ~~indirect~~
 or ardent fever of the viscera. Differs from
~~inflamm~~ ^{it is} ~~inflamm~~ fever in ^{or miasma}
~~inflamm~~ ^{it is} ~~inflamm~~ only in its remote cause
 which is Contagion, ^{or miasma} and ^{not} being pro-
 duced by the usual predisposing causes of
~~inflamm~~ fever. The fevers which come
 under this description are the plague
~~yellow fever~~ - & High bilious fever. The
 last possibly ~~yellow fever~~, or a higher
 degree of ~~inflamm~~. intermitting fever -
 But shall consider it th in the two former.
 So I shall first speak of general remedies
 for all - & then of each of them - After
~~those of~~ ^{lower} ~~degree of~~ ~~typhus nostr~~ - Dysentery & colera.
 The I Remedy of Bleeding. In all cases
 for ~~exp~~ of action.

The pulse is generally full & ~~less~~ sometimes hard, but seldom has that tenseness or cordlike sensation ^{it} is common in inflamm' fever. ^{It} ~~is~~ ~~Brigle~~ ~~Oppos.~~
But it is sometimes weak & low from explosive pain producing indirect debility. In the last case the ~~vis.~~ is equally proper with the former if other symptoms of explosive action attend, - the pulse rises after it:

or

This is ~~Opposition~~ only - a Vomit rouses ^{which is suspended, but not exhausted.} the excitability, & the Indian practice to rouse strength. - The Vomit ^{like it is} removes indirect debility by ^{an} taking off ~~Stimulus~~ ~~that lessens~~ excitement, when explosive degree of Stimulus which produces ~~explosive~~ - ~~excites it below~~ below its ^{it as cold &c} ~~own~~ ~~Stimulus~~ In the year 1757. or 8, the

King of Persia tells us in his posthumous works a fever broke out in his camp ^{which} was attended with delirium, & carbuncles under the armpits & in the neck. It was not on he says by cold & bad food & generally proved fatal in three days. However all remedies failed till Vomits of a preparation of Antimony were given which cured 97 - out of an 100. -

of violent action proper. Sydenham - Sir Hillary - Hume -
- & Huxham agree in it. The last re-
med it even tho' he was sure the worst
pestilential fever would follow. It should
always be in the beginning - & the quantity
always moderate. In some cases blood is
very. - ~~commonly~~ ^{commonly} ~~resembling~~ in Pennsy:

~~I. Hemorrhage. - These proper only
II. Irritations & By concoctives which are
or only effects to vomit take place.~~

Bile is always vitiated in quality, &
excessive in quantity. Vomits should be
given only, where there is reason to
believe the great debility appears in ~~beginning~~
even tho' great debility appears in ~~beginning~~
believe nature has not discharged it
properly in some cases where the disease is advanced.

III. ~~urges~~ much softer. Should consist
of Lenient laxatives, ^{such as Glauber salt, &c.} & should be repre-
- tered every other day. - always safe
with a moist tongue. ^{also} ~~Clysters.~~ ^{also} ~~loss~~

IV Cold air. as a substituting power.
~~With~~ the practice in Eastern Countries.

~~N Hart recorded in the history of the Plague
by the Sader
of a man who ~~had~~ ^{left his bed} ~~had~~ ⁱⁿ in a delirium,
& after swimming across the Thames was per-
-futty cured. The cold and exercise conund
to take down ^{influenza} excitement & to wrote excitab^y -
- This fact connects itself ^{to} the Indian mode of
curing pleurisy. Bonne says at Memphis, they
cure this fever by cold drinks & pouring large quan-
-tities of it on the patient so as deluge him in bed.
(V 18, By placing the patient in the
middle of a Room. D'Beauches; fact.~~

~~V Cold Drinks~~. always proper according to
Celsus except where a Cough attends. Par-
ticularly so in a Vomiting, & more agreeable when
~~and~~ used with Scurf.

~~VI Cold Bath~~ used at Breslau with Success.
The practice of the Indians & Africans in the
eruptive fever of the small pox. Successful
among the latter. — I have a high opinion
of it — more proper here than in other
inflamm^{no}: — ✓

~~VII Avoiding all the causes of excitement
mentioned under inflam' fever — also~~

~~all the causes for profuse perspiration~~
1 Removing the band — 2 changing the lin-
tongue.
- men & sheets. 3 changing the bed & coming
the air. (a) By opening the windows. —

(b) by fires in a sick room. (c) By twigs
of trees especially willow. Perhaps growing
shrub or flowers better. Priestley's fact
of mint. (d) By ~~it~~ poured on com-
mon Salt — or set at liberty. (e) By

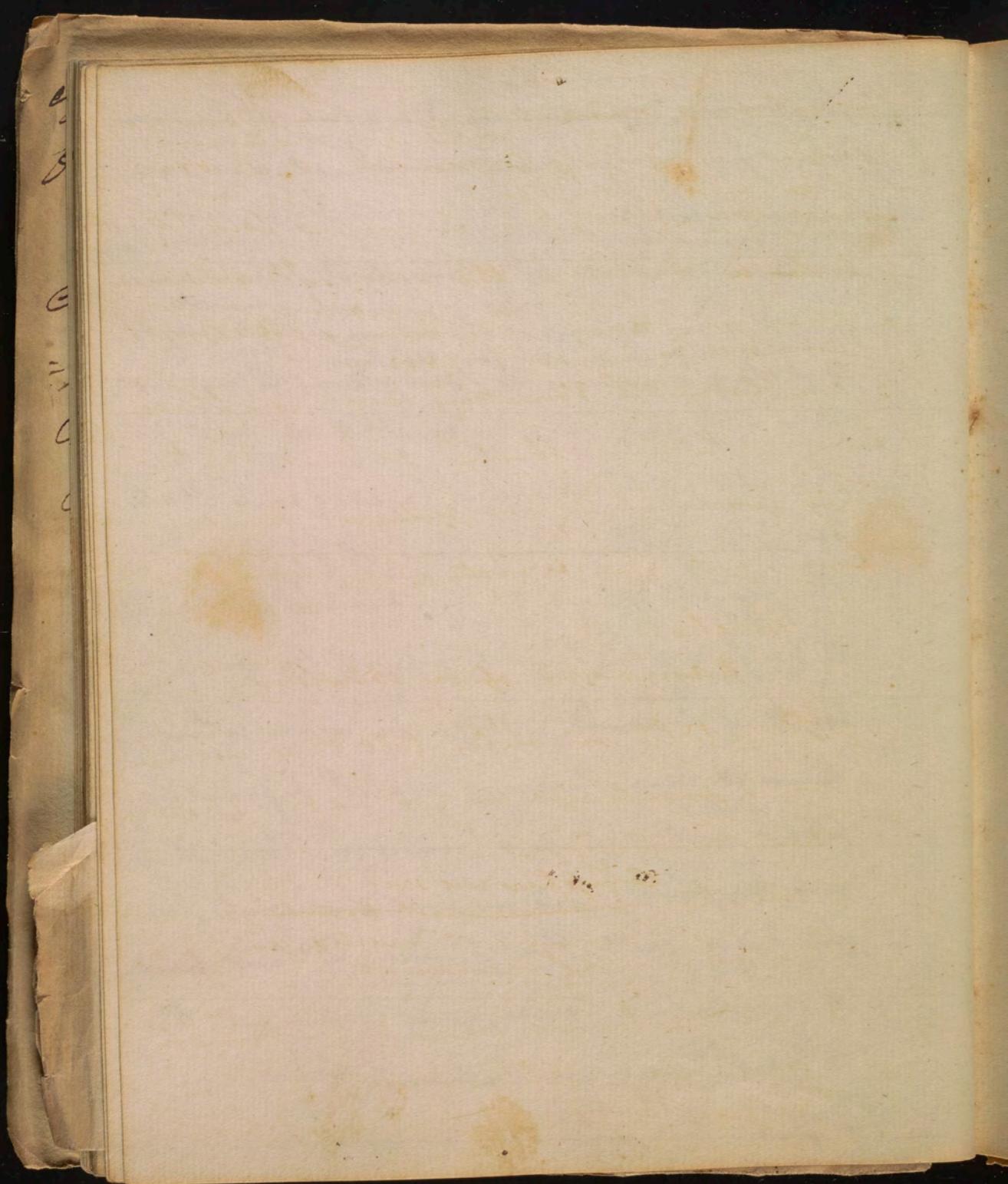
leaving the quantity of furniture in a room
especially curtains — cloaths be as well as
wood work all of which retain infection &
increase the Disease. ✓

+ It is commended in these cases by Dr Clark.
I gave it with great advantage in the
bilious of 17 -

~~Is Opium - proper in the excess of action of these fevers?~~ - ~~no~~ - ~~it~~ always does harm, when given too soon - but, ~~now~~ after convulsion taken down by Dr. Wm. & Dr. J. B. Do Blisters - proper? Single & Ulcers from their being ~~septic~~ caution us against them - apt to mortify. Dr. Brown calls them "extreme Ulcers" in medicine. But these are cases, & symptoms w: require them. I shall briefly point them out.

1 In all fevers there is a certain state in which the stimulus of blisters is too ~~far~~ great to be safe, ~~or~~ too small to be felt. In the beginning too great - ~~is~~ But ^{there is} ~~coverts~~ a stage in, ~~in~~ in which there is ^{itself} mixture of deficit: begins to blend with excess of action. Here they are useful. Judgment consists in finding out this time. Dr. Lind first discovered it to be early about the 3rd or 5th day in bilious fevers.

2 The Stimulus of Contagion -



~~1. Vomiting comes on Convulsions - & every
or deficit of excitement
Apoplexy. There is Oppression & but not
or deficit of the excitability, is dormant - not extinct.
exhaustion & The System is not too low to
feel like a Blisters to the neck. It acts like
a charm - Have seen many good
turn over to Dr Lind's part 262 v~~

Remarks of on blisters.

1 Should lie on only till they rise. 6 hours sometimes as good as 12. 24 hours, ~~as~~ - times necessary. —

2 muslin ^{Camphor are said} to ~~& demulcent~~ prevent ~~drinks~~ ^{to} ~~drinks~~ ^{Demulcent} dress ^{best.}
strangury [^] ~~the~~ cures it. —

3 cabbage leaves painful - putrefy, & offensive. Oil and wax best - poultices necessary when very painful. Pain as a stimulus hurtful. —

~~✓ In favor of Blistering I shall read the following
passage from Dr Lind~~
" I have more than once in an evening
ordered 8, or 10 to be blistered, & have left them
with a quick pulse - great heat - in moderate
thirst - a pain ^{confining} & heaviness of the head,
& what to a physician ^{concernant wth such fevers} communicates a most
certain knowledge of the condition of the pa-
-tient such a lifeless sunk state of the eyes as
denoted great danger. But next morning I
have found this patient with a lively
bright eye - a calm pulse - with a desire to
get out of bed" Dr Lind on fever & infection
p: 193

" 8 out of 10 patients belonging to the Nubian fleet
that wintered at Spithead in 1769 were cured
by them." Dr. p. 360.

4. cutting off the cuticle improper. 5 Fresh blisters better than running ones.

How do they act? - as evacuants in topical affections - as stimulants in cases of debility with dormant excitability ~~and~~ to the neck, and capillary vessels - the

You will not be surprised at the effects of a just proportioned stimulus applied to the capillary vessels, causing ~~the~~ convulsion in the Arterial System, when you recollect how suddenly & effectually the stimulus of volatile salt, or a croant feather cures a convulsion [ie an hysterick fit] in the nervous system. -

Are Sudorifics proper? no - not ^{un} except
of action is subdued by the remedies that have been mentioned. - when no vomiting attends ~~the~~ sweat. ~~the~~ such Sudorifics as do not excite the Arterial system may be given. -

After ~~the~~ sweat is subdued, the ~~and~~ indications of cure are to obviate

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+ From 16 to 24 or 32ij a day. Dr Campbell
gave 32ij to a woman in a day of Port &
Madura. Should be given constantly
especially at night, and about the crisis
when the pulse is most apt to sink. — This
is ^{of vital powers are} too important to be committed to
nurses — ¹ to be common to Dr apprentices.

This medicine should be given in small
doses during the day & not at night
only. The doses should be gradually
increased. I once gave 9¹/₄² at bed time
during the war & he recovered. 39²/₄ given
safely by Dr Rodgers. —

✓ The secret of giving Stimuli ^{consists}
of 4 things. 1^o Beginning in small doses
& increasing them gradually — 2^o giving them
in infusion & 3^o giving them in rotation.
4^o constantly.

debility & putrefaction.

This is done by Stimulants ~~which~~ ^{of} Antiseptics. —

Stimulants are divided into diffusible - durable & mixed. — The diffusible are wine - porter & other malt liquors - beer - Vol. Spirits - Others & Opium. The mixed are Bask - & ^{garlic} Y - The durable are garlic and food of all kinds.

Besides these - there are certain external stimuli - as Blisters - & cataplasms of Garlic - mustard & salt fish - live animals - ~~no~~ ^{stimulus} - cruel & unsafe applications. —

The diffusible stimuli are of different force - A scale of them much wanted. Much mischief done by not attending to this. moderate debility shd be opposed by weakest, ^{debility} great by strongest - ie Opium. [✓] ~~the beginning and end~~ ~~and~~

The presence of susceptibility known - by weak pulse - ^{in extreme} ~~no~~ ~~the~~ cases at slow all 60 strokes in a minute.

~~V~~ Bark begin with infusion - thin powder
with Densham's tincture - if ~~the~~ stomach
rejects it is from debility - add $\text{L. } \frac{1}{2}$ & it will
bear it - If not give in glysters $\frac{3}{4}$ s every
two hours - If this fails - wrap the body
in cloathes wet with it - succeeded in Dr.
Broadbent's case.

~~ii~~ Its effects in keeping off Sleeps among the
Turks, & moderate caps^{to} sufficiently shew
this. ^{Inflam.} of the Stomach from its use gives it.
It promotes Sleep only by promoting
excitement to the when it is below the
Sleeping point, ^{which} it always is in cases of
debility. ^{Spurs &c do the same.} where the system is above this
it prevents Sleep - till the excess of its
stimulus brings on indirect debility -
Hence 300 drops ^{of the} will not effect at one
time what 30 will do at another. It
not only ~~not~~ ^{but removes} produces Sleep & ~~intoxicates~~ it.

by dry & black tongue - by delirium - a
dry skin - high coloured urine - sometimes
petechiae - & even a cadaverous smell. The
following order to be pursued in the remedies.

~~Poster - the last often~~ often ~~chills~~ a vomiting.
1. Wine & ~~Water~~ 2 Vol Salts 5 grains for a
dose every two hours - ^{3 Bark V} Camphor when
the Stomach will bear it - I seldom use
it because offensive to the Stomach. 3 Spirits
6 Other of opium ~~They shd~~ always be given in
Suspension. Remarks on Opium.

I adopt the opinion of Dr Brown that it
is a stimulus - & ^{of} all its ^{good} effects depend
& all its phenomena may be explained by calling in
on different degrees of this stimulus ~~it~~

I condemned it in all fevers of excess of
action because it is of a stimulating na-
ture. But in a deficit of action it is the
first medicine in the world. "magnum
dei donum" as Dr Mad calls it. The
following circumstances to be attended to.
1 The less the deficit of action - the less

in some cases the effect of great debility. It also sweats,
~~it~~ ~~stimulates~~ ~~the~~ ~~liver~~ ~~otherwise~~, and ~~removes~~ removes those
traverses which & even ^{the} ~~spasms~~ occur
in the close of fevers from debility. Was
first used to use it 20 years ago from the
history of Col: Burgard's case of Bohemia.
Dr. Hotham introduced it into practice in the mil' hospitals.
Dr. Hotham speaks of it.

✓ It remains to recommend stimulating cataplasms & fermentations. The 1st made of garlic, mustard & live animals impregnated in warm water impregnated wth salt, or aromatic herbs.

~~1. It should be given at bed time in the milieus hospitals. And saved a life in private practice w: ^{the going} ~~the~~ ^{of dose.} Afterwards Dr. Bouquet took 100g³ of this medicine & 60g of others in a colic in a day.~~

all day, as well as at night, being
more divisible - its strength is soon dissipated.

In cases of extreme weakness it may be
prevented if the pulse blows in it. Dr Houghton. -

Should be the dose of opium. Ten drops in the beginning of deficit of action will do good when 35 will produce so delirium - & increase all the bad symptoms of fever.

~~1. The pulse should be felt to determine the dose of Opium as certainly as to determine bleeding.~~ ~~W^W Collins's case.~~

~~2. The dose should be increased, with the increase of delirium.~~ ~~I have given~~

~~4. It should be laid aside when the System becomes insensible of its action, & other stimuli used in its room in large doses.~~

~~are there any other stimuli? - perhaps - so~~

~~It is existent, not easily excited. much of it comes to grave~~

~~It is common to recommend Sudorifics in this stage of the fever - But the Sudorifics we have mentioned best Sudorifics - Sweat only accidental - is favourable only when connected with other symptoms of restoration of tone & excitement.~~

+ Two ~~or less~~ useful, one above, the other
below a room where there is no fire
place. Dr Campbell. Dr ~~Beardley~~
always ^{found} patients cured better in the middle
than corner of rooms, or near walls in
putrid fever - owing to more air. Boston's read.
A professor at Paris has lately recommended an iron
rod pointed at both ends to be placed in a room with one end
out of the room in the open air
~~to let proper to set out of the door to convey off the~~
~~unplastered air.~~ -

yes -

✓ To aliment proper & of what kind?
- The most diffusible best - panada is
made richly th w wine - & pleasant th spiss.
- Broths th wine when it can be
taken -
increases th delicacy. ^{It} be given w/out
appetite as we do ^{to be given} pins. stomach never empty.
at least ^{an} evening's case.
+ Dr Campbell says he found benefit from
stools only once in two or three days in
tryphus.

~~Pains cannot be taken to introduce fresh air into a patient's room. It is a stimulant & helps to carry off the effluvia from the~~

body which are always debilitating. Dr. ~~Hughes~~ ^{first promote it - in current} ~~to be avoided. His facts - & cases in the hospital. Epidemic~~ ^{Dr.} ~~are cold disorders proper~~ ^{Dr.} ~~no - except~~

When there is partial cessation of action in the stomach. In general in cases of extreme debility whether from fever or other causes warm drinks lay easiest on the stomach. are gently stimulating. ✓

~~Is purging proper in this stage of species of
fever? - no - except there is reason to
believe great accumulation of bile & the
bowels open once a day - cases where
this may be improper. It is always dubi-
-tating. Oysters except. them? improper.
What use may be made of the purgatives in
this &c? very great. An instance of~~

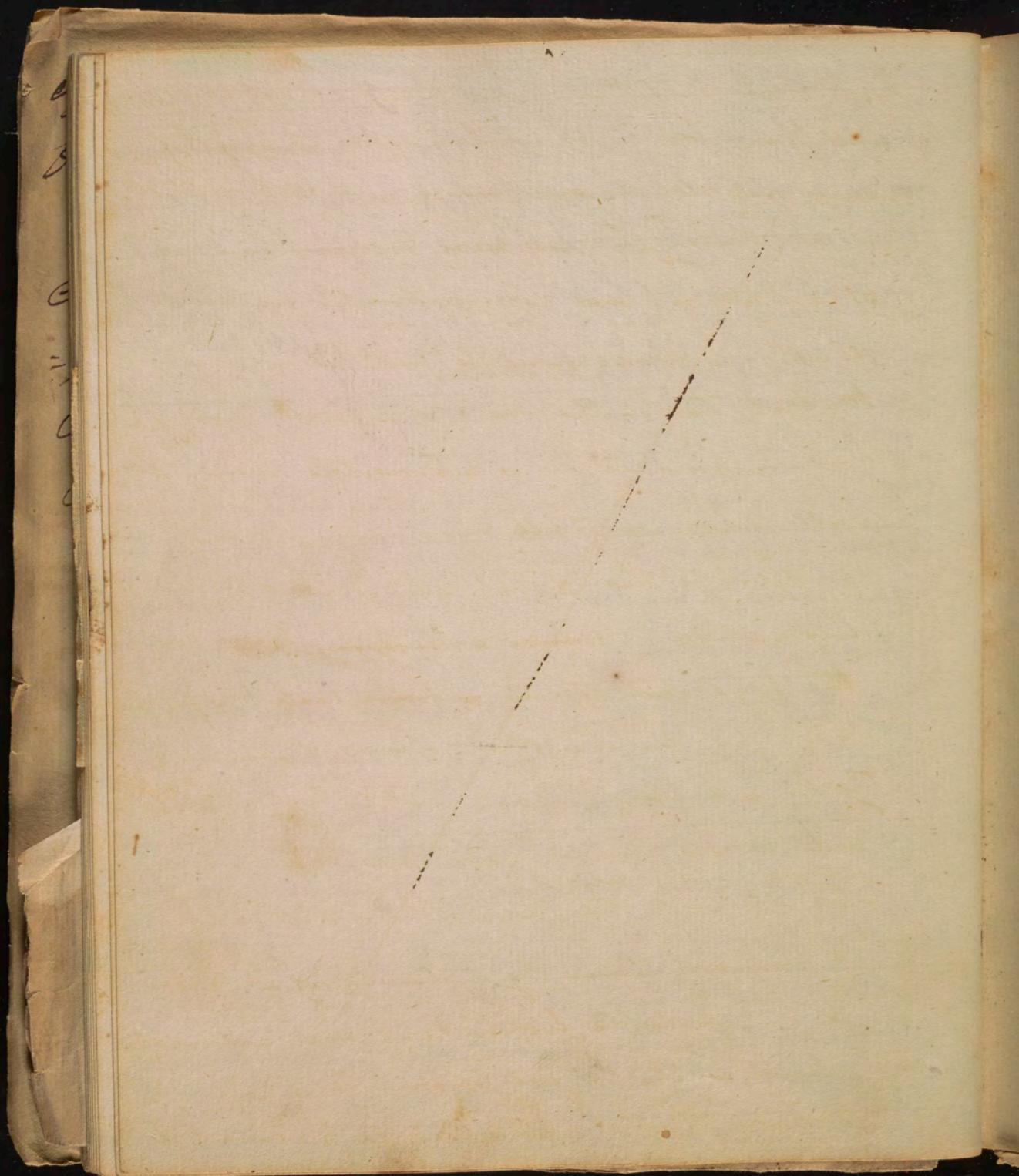
✓ Mr. Jee's fact in 1744 on board the British
fleet - all sick people cured by the prospect
of a naval engagement.

+ The patient should be encouraged to make
his will - if important to his family. I
have seen attended ^{the} w. happy effects.

67

the good effects of terror - distinguish terror from
fear - the first - a direct - the 2nd indirect ~~from~~
- w^t is called sedative - Story of English lighthouse
of a man at Brunswick - often saw its effects
in mil^t hospitals both in wounds & putrid fe-
- as terror by excess, may produce instant mortality
- v. But hope & joy are the safest & best -
- is combined with hope & exertion.
as ~~less~~ confidence should be inspired - histories
sh^t be given of more dangerous cases successfully
treated - the knowledge of
- deaths, & should be concealed - lament
telling bells - Old women sh^t be kept out of
the room who love to spread for distress, more
than pleasure. - Relations sh^t be privately
sent for - Their arrival - often proved criti-
- cal - good news of an interesting nature sh^t be
told - but gradually

Fear sh^t be by all means prevented - not
only of death - but of w^t is to come after it. For
this purpose the mind must be composed on the
present affairs & its
the subject of its future prospects. - I do not
think the an eminent physician formerly
of this city, "that it is ^{attempt to} wrong to make
up a dispute between a dying man &



his master, if they have been at variance
 all their ~~lives~~ lives, - far from it [God's
 ways are not as our ways - nor his thoughts
 as our thoughts.] To compose & cheer the mind
 of a patient ~~so~~ despaired with the fear of
 death - a physician shd. not only consent
 to, but advise the visits of a pious clergy-
 man provided he is a sensible man, &
 will accommodate his conversation, &
 prayers to the debilitated state of mind of
 his patient. ~~where a~~ ^{religious} clergymen I have seen
 the happiest effects, from such visits. The
 crisis of a disease often follows it imminent. -
 [where a Clergyman not to be had - it
 will be no disadvantage to a physician to
 descend into the fears of his patient, &
 to remove them by exhibiting to him
 the comfortable hopes that are inspired by
 Christianity to all persons, & in all situa-
 tions.] It is remarkable, patients

~~V The will in some instances possesses an
empire over the human body. Men sometimes
recover only because they will not die. ^{""} ^{Slav.} Negroes
perish sooner with the same disorder than
white people chiefly because they have less
desire of life, & exert less will to preserve
or prolong it in sickness or pain. The
effects of animal magnetism on free negroes
& slaves in the West Indies.~~

69

gather from physicians. They
are more rational. There is less terror in the
color of their cloaths, & they do not associate
the ideas of danger or death so much with a conver-
sation which appears fortuitous or accident-
than
al, with one it is formal & premeditated.

Should the Understanding be exercised in
this ^{stage of} years? yes - conversation often pro-
-motes, or cures a beginning delirium from
delirious. Fixing the mind on one subject, &
thereby ~~and~~ exposing ^{the body} to one strong; instead
of a number of weak stimuli has often
done great service. You see here the Utility
of metaphysics. -

There is a species of fever connected
with those the 2nd stage of those described
called typhus tertius. Dr Cullen's defin.
"A contagious disease - small increase of
heat - pulse small - weak - for the most
part frequent - urine little changed the

✓ It is the jail or hospital fever - occurs in United
States & Europe. It is -
produced by human effluvia - ~~as~~ under
circumstances formerly mentioned. - also
from the smell of a mortified leg according to
Pringle, & from patients ill th Dysentery - small
pox & mania according to Dr Lind. (common
all over Europe [the denied by Mr Howard]. -
smell like rotten straw - produces at the time
sickness & giddiness. [Heat destroys the infection.
Dr Blane - Lind - fact of yellow fever in Philad
from Clusters of a person who died in Barbados
200 died. Cool Air of United ^a exalts it].

+ When the disease is formed - the symp-
toms are - great pain in the head -
uttering delirium - generally
dry tongue (the sign of begin debility) - pulse 100, to
120 & 140 - but sometimes 60 - 68 - & 72. -
Deafness universal - Dysuria -
almost

+ Remarks on Symptoms.

Sometimes tho rarely a troublesome & mortifying
attends - It ^a vomit inspiss & rarely - after the

functions of the brain much impaired, &
 the strength much diminished". It is accurately
 described by ^{by the name of nervous fever} ~~Uvarakov~~. Differ from the pre-
 -going - in coming on ^{gradually & riotously} without a chill,
 and in discerning signs of a ~~deficit~~ ^{of} action
 It is suspected to be tertian - among? with dis-
 -trusting dreams - + ~~marked~~ ^{marked} ~~joined with some~~
~~marked~~ ^{marked} ~~inflammation~~ ^{action}. It is It is the
~~fever & hospital fever~~, it is the fever of the
~~months of Octob² & Nov² in this city~~. Its
 long duration being 17, or 21 days or more
~~or distinctly owing to a mixture of inflam~~
~~ation~~ ~~It~~ ~~I shall call it typhoid diathesis.~~

Its Remedies - are sometimes

- 1 Gentle Bleeding. Use the pulse - habit & season ^{the} ~~the~~ govern us. 2 gentle doses of ⁷ Imitie. 3 gentle purg.
- 4 Blisters. As ~~soft~~ action durans medicines should be more stimulating 5 wine. 6 Sal Vol:
- 7 opium - beginning with small doses accommodated to excitability. 8 cataplasms & fomentations to the ⁹ Bitters - ¹⁰ Bark. where proper. 9 when tumors attend.
- 2 no difficulty of breathing. 3 ~~little or no~~ ^{Absence of} ~~fever~~ - ~~fever~~ a concomitant of ~~catarrh~~ ^{especially} expiratory
- 4 gentle Sweats. - It be given as before directed. Seldom purg before the 12. day in lung fevers. A remarkable fact. Mr. Sykes's case of ⁴ & a salivation curing in 8 few days - applied for pain in his liver

If it ever does good - is it not because it is
disease is formed. no suspended excitability here
given after it - or burnt wine? River water
Dyspepsia to be restrained - pain in the
- committ to - whence good - Opium &
head - to be relieved by Camph. spirit - Other - or
by Vinegar - ~~a~~ ~~less~~ Delirium a kind provision
of nature to prevent overfeeling it - Tremors
- justatio ~~to~~ unhelpfulness - all to be cured by
Opium - may be given before wine or Balsm
will lay on the stomach - very proper in the
on ~~dangerous~~ State of the patient -
marital State w: comes on in the close of the
disorder without fever. -

✓ So great the excitability after the plague
✓ eating flesh 40 days after recovery has
produced a relapse. Howard. For the same reason
business must be delayed - thinking now too great a
firmness - good news - Company of the right of
a friend withheld, or introduced cautiously.
Death from answering a letter on inti-
-cate business. De Campbell. Above all
misery of pleasure very fatiguing -
Bruce after living long on bread & water com-

71

After the Crisis of these fevers patients are still objects of medicine. The convalescence is a disease - composed of debility, & an excess of excitability. Its symptoms are frequently
swelled legs - Ulcers from blisters, or abscesses - in the parotid or inguinal glands -
- vomiting especially in the morning - weaker & weariness of the moral faculty -
excess of opposite - defect of memory - falling of -
- gravity - mania - D^r Hilton's case - defect of
the hair or a change in its color & drowsiness
Speech - Gasbierath's Son &
voice & countenance & feverishness in the afternoons -
- now - sometimes attended with chills. ^{These fevers}
seldom go off with sudden or perfect crisis.
Its remedies are 1 Diffusible Aliment.
broths - boiled white meats boiled - oysters - &
chocolate taken in ^{After the crisis.} small quantities. The
excitability great - the system will bear only
a moderate stimulus. In Dr. Hedges case, & the
Story of Alex^r friend Hydrocephalus & his physician
Persons opt to give fat off it. H. Hedges case.
2 Cordial & nourishing Drunks as Porter
& all malt liquors. Wine too stimulating.
The same person who 2 weeks before

not bear the smell of camel's flesh. He fainted at
Aswan after his escape from Umbria at the smell
of animal food. —

✓ In cases of all kinds strict regard should
be had to the character & conduct of nurses.
The greatest skill & attention often rendered abortive
by them. They often neglect to give medicines -
or divide ² doses - give them at improper times
— where they disagree, or ^{want} the patients
— for that purpose. Give them improper food,
& drinks
or keep them too hot or cold. In critical
situations, a physician will often have occasion
to rejoice in setting ^{his} th w: his patients, or com-
mitting them to the care of persons on
whose fidelity & skill he can have more
dependance than common Nurses. —

+ Infection most apt to stick to clothes esp
also to boards - bedsteads - chairs - and
other utensils about the sick. They retained six months
in the American hospitals. Fevers from infection
most apt to return.

Fatigue, esp to be had; best relieved by
stimulating plasters - Singe. ✓

~~Took this a day cannot now take two glasses a day. —~~

~~3 Gentle exercise - by quietation in the open air - but never to fatigue. 4 Inhalation of air - mostly by acts as a gentle stimulus. 5 Avoiding cold by warm dress - bed-clothes & stove rooms. 6 Avoiding opium & medicines. 7 Avoiding reinfaction. 8 If swelling & fever I shall proceed now to treat of the disease & defects. 9 The first of these is the plague. Its very name is beguiled with the terror, & is ~~as~~ altho' it is to be hoped none of us will ever see it, yet a history of it will be useful. It will ~~lead~~ unfold facts & principles to apply to diseases that are more familiar to us. For an account of its symptoms see Dr. Cullen. commend his histories of diseases, & recommend his first lines - Should be on every physician's table.~~

~~Definⁿ: - "A typhus ^{epidemic} is highly contagious". —~~

V 10,000 persons escaped it in 1666 in London
by retiring to Ships. - It was not the small
of the tar - for the inhabitants of Wapping
had it. - It is conveyed by Dogs & Cats who escape
it. 40,000 dogs, & 80,000 Cats killed in London in
~~1764~~ ~~as yet we know of no successors~~
1764 to prevent its spreading by them. Physicians
escaped it in 543 in Constantinople, & it in manus
in ~~1765~~
The harder the Bubis or carbuncle, the greater
the danger.

It is remarkable that the plague rages
in Constantinople ~~now~~ ^{chiefly or} only in summer,
but is checked by the winter. It is dry & exposed
in Egypt it prevails most in ~~January~~ ^{which is hot & dry -} &
ceases in summer - owing in the ~~latter~~
case to the humidity of the heat from
adjacent seas - forests & mountains &
in the latter to the mildness & humidity
of the winter. It prevails in Egypt every

From books by physicians & travellers - ~~He-~~
- ~~specially~~ ~~was~~ ~~Howard~~; late work, & from conversa-
- ~~tion~~ I have picked up the following facts. -

1. The disease is propagated only by touch,
or the breath at a few feet distance. ^V dead bodies
do not propagate it. - Bogs infected by it.
2. The contagion lies concealed from one
to three years ^{in crusts} & yet produces its effects. It sometimes
comes on in the form of an intermittent. ^{unwritten.} Ruspel.
3. It generally produces the disease in two
or three days - & the person who has taken
it in 4 days. Inoculation ^{is} mild - the treatment the
same as in the small pox. Dr. Guthrie.
The disease breaks out suddenly. At its first ap-
pearance in London, it killed suddenly in the streets.
4. The general symptoms are ⁱⁿ ~~ex~~ ^{ex}cep-
tion in the beginning - even to marks
of inflam⁷ diathesis. Sometimes except of
stimulus produces instant debility and
death.
5. The Bubo's - Carbuncles &c are generally
secondary symptoms - come on with
debility - now & then the ^{1st} sores on the
wrists & spine - bad - &
6. The disease terminates on 3rd or 5th

1st or 5th year. The water carriers at
fairs escape the plague - owing to their
being washed - not moistened by the water.

12 Lying in women suffered most from it
in 1664 in London.

day, or 21, or 60th th From this it would seem that it sometimes puts on symptoms of typhus ~~or~~ or milder. where does attend case not perfect for 4 or 5 months.

7 Persons have it twice - but seldom the same
season except convalescents relapse from
retained contagion by intemperance or
venereal act. — Newly married persons
most subject to it. — ~~does not affect virgins~~ ^{do}
~~but~~ ^{many} says - persons who escaped it very healthy. —
8 A few physicians informed Mr. Howard y:
if the pulse on the side of a tumor or bubo
be more active than on ^{the} opposite side it
bodes well - if less - more danger. —

comes well - if up - more danger. -
or sparkling th turbidness
9 Great vicinity of the eye, a sign that the
plague has been taken. Imparting pain to
persons w: spus. - D^r Pupel says not in summer. Does not
10 It prevails at all seasons ^{in - except}
affect the air. Lydenham says people who
~~in summer~~ escaped it - very healthy. -
11 It ~~never~~ rises spontaneously. Of this D^r Pupel
satisfies me contrary to Howard - After warm & wet
12 The treatment the same as before men-
tioned.

3
G
11 * D^r Ampelis fact at Aleppo. A vomit in
the beginning cures the disease in 24 hours.

11 * D^r Smith - . confirmed by Turnefort's letter.

* The plague is much less fatal than formerly
- by 1. ² of its mortality much exaggerated in
Constantinople. In D^r Franklin's anecdotes
from D^r McKenzie. 1st Because physicians
are never paid in Turkey for the patients they
lose except in the plague - make all fatal
disorders therefore the plague. 2nd Debtors confine
themselves to prevent arrest by ^{whos} window
& they have the plague. -

many deaths in London from the fear -
tisn^r & grief - & Suicide in 1664 which were
ascribed to the plague. -

Bleeding general. used by Dr Wyndham. fact
from his Son: Wyndham. + - Fines kept con-
stantly in the room of patients ill with it.

15 Preventatives - avoiding contact.
Wrists infested - wrists not infested. -

16 Vinegar. The Fader's fact of Silver Horowen
into vinegar at market. Diemerbroch's Case.

17 Spices - Lemon. vegetable diet. for-
bade the Greeks during Lent.

18 An Earthquake struck it at Ocracow.

19 ^{Fact from Blane - at Byblos.} The Vintage at Moselle & Vilna had the
same effect.

20 If tobacco ever prevents it, it is only by
the strong faith ^{if} it is excited in it. Diemerbroch's
faith in it. 21 Wine & sugar preservatives. not
known where sugar is used. + never in America or
West Indies. -

22 by it as in typhus according to Thucydides. +
I cannot help remarking a striking diffi-
culty in one part of the history of this
disorder given by the Greek historian, and
the Fader before mentioned. Thucydides

76

in others during the prevalence of the plague
tells us that all discipline was at an end both
to the laws of God & man. ~~for as~~ Temples were
deserted, & the gods ~~were~~ insulted for ^{refusing} ~~to~~ to
protect them from so great a calamity. But very
different was the conduct of the citizens of London,
- humbled themselves under the visitation of heaven ^{in 1665} ~~they~~
- They consider their calamity, and publicly implored
the ^{almighty} ~~favor of the~~ to remove their calamity from
them so different - are the effects of a false & true
religion upon the minds of men! -

I shall conclude th w: one remark. Should it
please God to visit this country th in this dreadful dis-
order, I hope none of us will ever disgrace our
profession by flying from it. It is the only blemish
in the character of Dr. Henderson that he ~~yielded~~
to the solicitations of his friends, & fled from the city
of London ^{tho' for a short time,} when the plague raged there. A physician's
first duties are due to his patients. Sidney's excellent
saying ^{should} govern us, if we sh^{ld} be exposed to danger
or death from this, or any other contagious
disease " When ever we are placed in a situation
in which we cannot save our lives, without doing
a mean or dishonorable act, it is a signal that
we are called upon to give up our lives to him that
gave them!"

